Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 142 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1794. [Whole No. 538.]

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Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Hand'fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the Columbian Society was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpoſe of chuſing Managers, &c. when the following perſons were choſen:

Robert Morris, Preſident.
MANAGERS.
James Greenleaf
Triſtram Dalton,
John Nicholſon
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzſimons.
James Wilſon,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderſtrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.
TREASURER.
Garrett Cottringer.
May 27 d1w

Advertiſement.
THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.
City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,
LLOYD WHARTON, Maſter.
SHE is intended to ſail with the firſt veſſels and can accommodate a few paſſengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
May 19. d6t

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 barrels.
SHE is a staunch fast sailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their ſtore, between Walnut and Chelnut ſtreet wharves.
May 23 d

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.
IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

Midwifery.
Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jeſus College in the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete
Courſe of Lectures,
ON THE
Theory & practice of Midwifery
(With the lateſt Improvements)
men and Children; of which timely notice will be given.
May 26 3t

Morris Academy.
THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. excluſive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,
Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship *Edward,* Capt. *Crandon,* from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS,
April 17. tuth &stf

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

A New Novel.
To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Publiſhed by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,
Charlotte, a tale of Truth,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.
Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.
IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed.
Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,
A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky
compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.
Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.
Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.
Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.
April 29. tuth&s3w

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE
} WINES of the firſt quality
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Comac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion
Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.
May 9 tu&f2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&s2w

CONGRESS.
Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Friday, May 9.

[*Mr. W. Smith's Speech Concluded.*]

It had been propoſed that in lieu of theſe ſtamp duties, the duties of impoſt ſhould be increaſed on all articles which now pay a duty of ſeven and a half per cent ad valorum, to ten per cent. beſides the increaſed rates of duties on the enumerated articles. It was not a little ſurprizing, he obſerved, that gentlemen who a few days a go predicted an approaching war, whereby our exiſting revenue ariſing from impoſt would be almoſt annihilated, ſhould now not only count upon the continuance of that revenue, but ſhould expect further aid from that ſource, or that thoſe who are urging a ſuſpenſion of commercial intercourſe ſhould rely upon commerce altogether for revenue. He was decidedly of opinion, that commerce was already ſufficiently burthened, and that it would be as unjuſt as impolitic to add to the burden. We ought not to rely upon the propoſed duties on the enumerated articles, which with the propoſed increaſe of tonnage conſtituted an item of near 400,000 dollars.—This he conſidered, under preſent circumſtances, a very precarious reſource. With reſpect to the other new ſources of revenue, being untried, they were uncertain; the houſe poſſeſſed no data by which any accurate eſtimate could be made of their product; under all theſe circumſtances, while on the one hand, the exiſting revenues would fall ſhort of thoſe of former years, and the new revenues were either precarious or uncertain as to their amount, and on the other hand our expences were neceſſarily much increaſed, and were likely to be ſtill further increaſed, he was confident the houſe would be ſenſible of the propriety of negativing the motion.

would be ſome difficulty in carrying the tax into execution; but theſe difficulties were inſeparable from the very nature of taxation. It required little ingenuity to diſcover them, and to apply to them all the common-place topics which were reſorted to on theſe occaſions. But he thought that if the gentlemen would employ their ingenuity and inventive faculties in diſcovering ſuch revenues as would enable the government to face the preſent exigencies, they would render more ſervice to the country, than by embarraſſing with objections, which were equally applicable to almoſt every ſpecies of impoſition.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XVII.

Mr. FENNO,

On Friday evening, Mr. *Bates's* night, the New-Theatre was filled with an unuſual number—a more brilliant and genteel audience has never attended. The DUENNA was well performed—the parts have never been better caſt, and the ſeveral performers, never did themſelves more juſtice, in pretenſions to uncommon merit. Mr. *Bates* has, perhaps, ſucceeded better than any other Actor in the United States, in pleaſing all deſcriptions of people—may he continue to experience their favors, in ſuch plaudits, as his benefit afforded.

Mr. *Morris's* benefit was on Monday evening; and that truly deſerving veteran, was notified in a very honorable, as well as beneficial manner—a good houſe, in point of numbers and reſpectability, was never more gratified, by his performance, than by that in the character of Don Manual. This Actor, has uniformly filled his parts with great juſtneſs, but he truly filled the character Don Manuel with prodigious ſtrength and elegance. Cibber, who wrote the play, could not have poſſeſſed a thought, which Mr. *Morris* did not give its full exerciſe. His performance of the ſcene after his daughter's marriage, when a mixture of extatic joy and paternal tenderneſs overcomes him, was

never exceeded, by any one, in ten different and celebrated Actors, whose performances of that character, the Obſerver has ſeen; and he believes he may ſay, was not equalled by many of that number.

Mrs. *Shaw*, is one of the beſt actreſſes, in this Company; if ſhe does not take the firſt parts, yet her performance is marked with ſuch exact propriety, with an uncommon ſtrength and clearneſs of voice, that ſhe may be pronounced a very good actreſs, when compared to this as well as other companies.

Mr. *Chalmers*, never gave ſo ſtriking proofs of his *extraordinary* comic talents, as he did in the character of *Trapanti*. The Obſerver entertains the higheſt opinion of Mr. *Chalmers*, as a *man*, and as an *actor*, in the laſt character, he certainly tells a lie, with more grace than any man, he ever ſaw attempt the buſineſs.

Mr. *Harwood* poſſeſſes a peculiar kind of comic face, eyes, and indeed whole character. The Obſerver does not remember having ſeen a man poſſeſſing that particular comic ability, in ſo great a degree. He is a great acquiſition to the ſtage.

May 27, 1794.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I am one among the many who were gratified the laſt year by Mr. Blanchard's aſcenſion in his Balloon; and until within a few days had flattered myſelf with the idea of a repetition of ſo magnificent a ſpectacle; but, whilſt expectation was thus on tiptoe, the public were told by Mr. B. himſelf, that the cylinders to have been uſed as the medium of conveyance for the inflammable air had failed, and on account of the expence of any other proceſs, the whole project with it. An anxious ſolicitude once more to indulge ſo Philoſophic and delightful a diſplay of magnanimity, will I truſt, be ſome apology to Mr. B. for the freedom of ſuggeſting to him, a cheap and expeditious method of obtaining this neceſſary gas or inflammable air—The Democratic Society of this city, are to meet in the courſe of a few evenings, to diſcuſs the critical ſituation of our country; from the diſintereſted patriotiſm and extreme zeal which theſe gentlemen are known to poſſeſs, 'tis fairly to be inferred that they will be highly inflated on this occaſion with this combuſtible air, if therefore the Balloon is ſuſpended over the Chimney during one evening's debate, it may be filled ſufficiently for the aſcenſion and the expence of the other mode avoided—Should this hint ſtimu-

P. B.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Monday, May 19th, 1794.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from P. Legaux, praying them to patronize his Vineyard, eſtabliſhed at a place called Springmill in the State of Pennſylvania, which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did on the 16th inſtant, lay the following bills before the Preſident of the United States, to wit: the bill entitled, "An act providing for the payment of certain expences incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account;" the bill, entitled, "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts;" the bill, entitled, "An act for erecting a light houſe on the Iſland of Seguin, in the Diſtrict of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's river in the State of Georgia;" and the bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong."

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the bill, ſent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, "An act prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame.

"They have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bill laſt brought up for concurrence was read.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the payment of the intereſt on the balances due to certain States, upon a final ſettlement of the accounts between the United States, and the individual States," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Potts, and Mr. Ellſworth, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States, this day approved and ſigned "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts."

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

Mr. Jackſon gave notice that he ſhould to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the Preſident of the United States during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs, to cauſe to be purchaſed or built a number of veſſels, to be equipped as gallies in the ſervice of the United States.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he this day, approved and ſigned, "An act providing for the payment of certain expenſes incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account;" "An act for erecting a light houſe on the Iſland of Seguin, in the Diſtrict of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's river in the State of Georgia," and "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong."

On motion,

Ordered, that Mr. Edwards have leave of abſence after Wedneſday next.

After conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday, May 20th, 1794.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk.

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a Reſolution, for furniſhing the executives of the ſeveral ſtates with a copy of the book marked A, depoſited in the Treaſury Department by the Commiſſioners who ſettled the accounts between the individual ſtates and the United States," of the Senate,"—And he withdrew,

The Reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was read,

Ordered, that this reſolution lie on the table.

Mr. King reported from the joint committee to whom was referred the conſideration of what buſineſs is neceſſary to be done before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, and when it will be proper to end the preſent ſeſſion, and the report was read.

Ordered, that this report lie on the table.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, An Act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Gunn, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. King, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Morris, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, 20th May, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In the communications, which I have made to Congreſs during the preſent ſeſſion, relative to foreign nations, I have omitted no opportunity of teſtifying my anxiety to preſerve the United States in peace. It is peculiarly therefore my duty at this time, to lay before you the preſent ſtate of certain hoſtile threats againſt the territories of Spain in our neighborhood.

The documents which accompany this meſſage, develope the meaſures which I have taken to ſuppreſs them, and the intelligence which has been lately received.

It will be ſeen from thence, that the ſubject has not been neglected; that every power, veſted in the executive on ſuch occaſions, has been exerted; and that there was reaſon to believe, that the enterprize projected againſt the Spaniſh dominions, was relinquiſhed.

But it appears to have been revived upon principles which ſet public order at defiance, and place the peace of the United States in the diſcretion of unauthorized individuals. The means already depoſited in the different departments of government, are ſhewn by experience, not to be adequate to theſe high contingencies, although ſuch of them as are lodged in the hands of the executive, ſhall continue to be uſed with promptneſs, energy and deciſion proportioned to the caſe. But I am impelled by the poſition of our public affairs to recommend that proviſion be made for a ſtronger and more vigorous oppoſition, than can be given to ſuch hoſtile movements under the laws as they now ſtand.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred, the bill, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the payment of the intereſt on the balances due to certain States, upon a final ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual," reported an additional ſection, and the report was read.

Ordered, That it lie for conſideration.

Agreeable to notice, Mr. Jackſon obtained permiſſion to bring in a bill to authorize the Preſident of the United States during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs, to cauſe to be purchaſed or built a number of veſſels to be equipped as gallies in the ſervice of the United States, and the bill was accordingly read the firſt time.

Ordered, that this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

After the conſideration of the Executive buſineſs—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 28.

The performance on Monday evening next for the benefit of *Mrs. Warrell*, was through miſtake advertiſed for *Mr. Warrell*.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Query—Whether it is becoming for one who never opens his mouth upon any, even the moſt important ſubject, (but to put a queſtion) to make a long labored harangue becauſe he happens to be intereſted? Would not *ſilence* on *ſuch an occaſion* have been more *than ever expected and peculiarly proper*?

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We A. L. Fonſpertius, vice Conſul of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, at Charleſton, in order to prevent the renewal of the melancholy ſcenes which have taken place in this City, ſcenes which may deſtroy that harmony which exiſts between the United States and the Republic, command all French citizens, belonging to any of the French veſſels in this harbor, to retire on board of their reſpective veſſels immediately on the ringing of the City Evening Bell, under the pain of being deemed and puniſhed as bad citizens: We further command them in the name of the Republic, not to walk about the ſtreets armed, under the pains and penalties aforeſaid, and we enjoin all Citizens, Captains and Officers, to ſee to the execution of this Proclamation, and we requeſt the aſſiſtance of all good Citizens, friends of peace, to aid in bringing all offenders to puniſhment.

Given in the Conſulſhip of the French Republic at Charleſton, &c. (30th April.)

FONSPERTIUS.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

Copy of a letter to the Printers of the Daily Advertiſer, dated Londonderry, April 6.

"The news of Europe continues to be as important as at any former period. What now attracts public attention, is the curious game which his moſt ſacred majeſty of Pruſſia is playing off with his brother Kings conjoined againſt France; he critically ſtands aloof, will not give further aſſiſtance, in his kingly capacity, until he gets a vaſt ſum of money; as to his ſolemn treaty, that is out of the queſtion—having broken one bargain with the Poles, he heſitates not to break another with the confederated Powers. It is a fact, that he is now negociating with the French, and will not fire another muſket againſt them unleſs England pays him two millions of money! And the general report is, that *our* good and gracious King is ſtrongly inclined to comply with this reaſonable requeſt of his brother monarch—and fooliſh John Bull muſt bear the burthen, as uſual in all German connections.

"Cultivate the arts of peace—but be well prepared for war—and have no connection with Kings and Prieſts.

"I am, &c."

Another, dated Londonderry, April 8.

"In the papers I ſend, you will ſee the ſubſtance of the news concerning the defection of the Pruſſian monarch——a piece of news that ſtrikes the adherents of King-craft and Prieſt-craft with the utmoſt conſternation—and gives to another party, ſanguine hopes of a ſpeedy peace.

"I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. John Bulkley and Son, dated Liſbon, 10th March, to a merchant in this city.

"The wheat ſhipped from your port, if it continues to be ſuch in quality as the laſt cargo imported here from thence; it will get into high eſteem, command a ready ſale, and a better price than others from your Continent, which ſhould be recommended to your Farmers, and to clear it of the rye.

P. S. March 21. We have juſt received advice from Algiers, via. Carthagena, down to the 6th inſt. that all the Algerine cruiſers except one were returned home tired of their unſucceſsful cruiſe, for they took nothing, which is a fortunate circumſtance, and affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction.

Yeſterday arrived a Britiſh tranſport from Guadalope, with a number of French officers.

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE
LATE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

PARIS, March 25.

This morning at 9 o'clock, in conſequence of the verdict of the revolutionary tribunal, given yeſterday, the following perſons were brought from the priſon of the Conciergerie, to the Place de la Revolution, where they ſuffered under the axe of the guillotine, viz. Hebert, Ronſin, Momoro, Vincent, Du Croquet, Kocq, a Dutchman, Col. Laumur, M. M. Bourgeois, Mazuel, La Boureau, Ancard, Le Clerc, Proly, Desfinex, Anacharſis Cloots, Pereira, Florent Amand, Deſcombles, and Dubuiſon, convicted of being the authors and accomplices of a conſpiracy which exiſted againſt the liberty and ſafety of the people, and againſt the exerciſe of the lawful authority, tending to trouble the ſtate by a civil war, by arming the citizens againſt each other, the object of which was, in the courſe of the preſent month, Ventoſe, to diſſolve the National Repreſentation, to aſſaſſinate its members and the patriots, to deſtroy the republican government, to ſeize upon the ſovereignty of the people, and to give a tyrant to the ſtate.

The night before Hebert was carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, he made an attempt upon his life. The knife however was wreſted from his hand by the guard who is placed over him.

The wife of Momoro has been arreſted. She uſed to aſſiſt at all the civic fetes in the character of the Goddeſs of Reaſon.

March 28.

Further diſcoveries are made every day with reſpect to the late conſpiracy.

Claviere, brother to the miniſter of that name, Vergennes, Lepelletier. Roſambo, Latour Dapin, Clevelly, formerly intendant of Orleans, Madame Joly de Fleury, General Ronſin's wife, and ſeveral others were taken up yeſterday. The Paris papers contain ſeveral obſervations on the king of Pruſſia's defection. The following are extracted from "Les Annales Patriotiques et Literaires."

'The coaleſced powers are reduced to the neceſſity of making a gathering for the purpoſe of preventing the defection of Frederick—England, it is ſaid, will pay two fifths of this ſubſcription—the emperor a fifth—Holland a fifth—and the Imperial States a fifth—Pitt muſt advance the money for Holland; but it remains to be proved whether Frederick will not prefer a retreat to a ſubſidy, and whether other of the coaleſced powers will not demand ſubſidies to enable them to remain in the coalition.'

Gen. Hoche, it is reported, has been removed from the command of the army of the Moſelle, and Gen. Jourdan appointed in his ſtead.

FRANKFORT, March 27.

Should the King of Pruſſia perſiſt in his plan, and withdraw the 35,000 men, the ſurplus of his contingent of 20,000 which remain here, the Germanic empire is threatened with inevitable ruin; the Auſtrians, with the army of the empire, will never be able to defend us efficiently, and ſave us from the deſtruction which the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, the Principality of Saarbruck, that of Layen, and the greater part of the luxuriant and fertile Palatinate, have experienced. The army of the empire, newly raiſed, cannot be on their march before the end of the ſummer, and even then cannot be well organized or of great utility.

However, for the preſent, notwithſtanding our defenceleſs ſtate, our danger is not great. The enemy are very weak, having only 25 or 30,000 men in their intrenchments behind the Quiech. Strong detachments of cavalry and artillery have been ſent to their army of the North and to the army employed in Vendee.

The French commiſſioners having completed the object of the miſſion have at length quitted Frankfort to return into their own country.

BRUSSELS, March 25.

The precipitate and unexpected departure of his Royal Highneſs, the Archduke, for Vienna, has juſt put us into the utmoſt ſurprize. A thouſand contradictory, even ridiculous reaſons, have been aſſigned for it—but the cauſe believed to be ſimply this:

That at the General Council, held at Ath, where the plans for the operations of the campaign, brought by the Count de Haddick, from Vienna, were ſubmitted to the General, one of the ſettled parts of the plan was, that Gen. Clairfayt ſhould command the advanced army over the Duke of York. To this his Royal Highneſs politively objected. A diſcuſſion of the moſt ſerious nature took place, and two meetings were held, at which Prince Charles and Lord Elgin aſſiſted, in hopes of ſettling the affair, but without ſucceſs. The Duke of York perſevered in demanding to have the chief command of the army in Flanders, under the direction of the Prince de Cobourg.—The debates were extremely warm, and perſonal altercation roſe, it is ſaid, to a violent height, inſomuch that the Duke of York, in conſequence of ſome words between the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and himſelf, declared that the Britiſh troops ſhould not act, until he had taken the direction of his Court; and Lord Elgin, after a long conference with his Highneſs at Courtray, ſet out for England. Prince Charles had appointed 9 o'clock in the morning of Friday laſt, for his departure, but it was retarded until midnight, on account of his Chamberlain, the Count de Werterlaw not having returned from Valenciennes, whither he was ſent on a ſpecial miſſion to M. de Cobourg.

We have an unfortunate piece of news here—It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia is determined to make a ſeparate peace with the French Republic, and that his troops are retiring into the Margraviates of Anſpach and Bareuth. This laſt event is confirmed by the letters received this morning from Frankfort.

OSTEND, April 2.

We expect ſomething very extraordinary within a few days. Our Generals think it neceſſary to take precautions againſt any thing that may happen. Accordingly, not only the ſtores and the greateſt part of the proviſions, but all the heavy baggage of the army is to be moved to Antwerp; and all the ſhipping of any valne are ordered quickly to leave Oſtend harbor. They already talk of evacuating the Flemiſh and Belgic country.

PARIS, 2d Germinal (ſprout month.)

Chabot, ſince he attempted to poiſon himſelf, has conſtantly refuſed to take any nouriſhment. He has been removed to the Infirmary of the Conciergerie.

The military Committee of Bourdeaux has, in addition to its former ſentences, lately condemned to death Duval, a ci-devant Counſellor of the Court of Aids; La Roque, Knight of St. Louis; Morin, Brigadier of the armies; Bacque, a Phyſician, and Louſtan, a non-juring Prieſt.

Our Revolutionary Tribunal has juſt ſentenced to death 20 perſons, almoſt all of them belonging to the Department of Nievre.

Letters have been this day received from Berlin, which aſſert, that the King of Pruſſia is determined not to furniſh a ſingle man to the Allied Powers beyond his contingent, unleſs his demands are complied with.

MENTZ, March 14.

We have poſitive aſſurances that the French, after having plundered all they could lay their hands on at Spires, and laid waſte a great number of the houſes belonging to the emigrants, have laid on that city a contribution of 400,000 livres, under penalty of fire and ravage. The inhabitants are entirely ſtripped of the poor remains of their property and as, notwithſtanding this laſt effort, they have been unable to muſter ſo large a ſum, they have ſupplied the deficiency as far as they have been able, by proviſions and forage for the French army. The wretched inhabitants of Spires are now plunged in an almoſt incredible degree of diſtreſs and perplexity.

DUBLIN, April 5.

We have authority upon which we can rely, to aſſert, in oppoſition to all the Guillotine prints, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will not withdraw his power from the general alliante; but, on the contrary, that he will bring more troops into the field this campaign than he did the laſt.—[Dublin Journal.]

LONDON, March 26.

It may be depened upon as certain, that the King of P. ſſia, our great, faithful, humane, and good ally, will give no more aſſiſtance in the war againſt France. This country may even be thankful if that virtuous monarch avoids taking an active part in favor of French Republicans.

It is rumoured that Pruſſia is not the only power that has ſhewn ſymptoms of defection from the grand alliance. Spain too, it is ſaid begins to think, that its beſt policy will be to take care of itſelf.

March 29.

By an expreſs which left Portſmouth laſt night we learn that Lord Howe had in the afternoon made the ſignal for all Captains, and ſeveral Line of battle-ſhips and frigates were immediately ordered for ſea. Their probable object was the relief of Jerſey, which ſeems to be ſeriouſly threatened.

Further particulars reſpecting Jerſey.—Captain Bennet ſtates, that part of the troops embarked on the coaſt of Franee, is advanced as far as Choiſey iſland, within five leagues of Jerſey; and the ſcouts belonging to Jerſey have ſeen a vaſt number of troops on Choiſey Iſland, and have been fired at by them. A great number of flat-bottomed boats are alſo there, and they are forming entrenchments and magazines upon the iſland, to retreat to in caſe Jerſey ſhould hold out longer than they expect.

Capt. Bennet brought 50 women and children of the principal families.

Lord Elgin, ſince his arrival in London, has communicated a final determination of his Pruſſian Majeſty, but we are given to underſtand his Lordſhip has been empowered to inſinuate, that the future ſervices of the King of Pruſſia may ſtill be obtained—on certain conditions. Should, however, his Majeſty be pleaſed to withdraw himſelf from the alliance, we cannot conceive, when we recollect the following paſſage in this treaty, by what mode of reaſoning he will juſtify himſelf.

"II. Their Majeſties the King of G. Britain and the King of Pruſſia, reciprocally promiſe, not to lay down their arms but by common conſent, without having obtained reſtitution of all the conqueſts which France may have made upon either of the two contracting parties, or upon ſueh other of the powers, friends or allies of their ſaid Majeſties."

Our letters from Bruſſels ſay, that juſt as the poſt was ſetting out, accounts had arrived, that on the 27th inſt. an attack was made on the French Camp, near Cambray, by the Auſtrians, under the command of Col. Maek, of which we are promiſed details by the next mail.

Eight thouſand and ſixty French priſoners, ranſomed at Frankfort by the French commiſſaries, paſſed through Cologne, on the 17th, on their way home.

The Ruſſian navy in the Black Sea, is at preſent in a very reſpectable condition. There are in the ports of that ſea 24 ſhips of the line, beſides a great number of veſſels of ſmaller force.

Monday, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Grey ſaid, "There was one queſtion which had been particularly put by ſome honorable friends of his, and which had not yet received any anſwer from Miniſters—it was reſpecting a rumour that prevailed every where for ſome days paſt, and was received with every appearance of a truth—He meant the plain queſtion, "Whether the king of Pruſſia had, or had not, withdrawn from this confederacy of the powers allied againſt France? and thus left us engaged in a deſtructive and expenſive war, after taking from us ſo eſſential a part of the import which he was bound to give." He conſidered the whole of this as requiring from its importance a ſpeedy diſcuſſion; in hopes, therefore, that it would ſoon come before the houſe, he would not now detain them longer."—Mr. Pitt remained ſilent.

April 1.

In our paper of Saturday we ſtated, that the French had landed about 18,000 troops on the iſland of Chauſe, which lies about 8 leagues from St. Malo, ſix leagues from Granville, and ſix from Jerſey. The official accounts received on Saturday, make this force amount to 20,000 men. There are 34 ſail of the line, and three French frigates lying in Cancale Bay, beſides three more frigates cruizing off Chauſe.

April 4.

In the houſe of Commons on the firſt inſt. the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he was ſorry the houſe was not fuller, but he muſt now give notice of a ſubject of conſiderable importance. It might in the courſe of the next campaign become adviſeable for his Majeſty to avail himſelf on the continent of the aſſiſtance of Frenchmen who are willing to be employed in his Majeſty's ſervice there, and that this was likely to be to a very conſiderable extent; and he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill on Friday for that purpoſe.

The French fleet, according to an account brought to Weymouth by the maſter of an American veſſel arrived from Breſt, has ſailed in three diviſions; the laſt diviſion conſiſted of ſeven ſail, and one frigate. This diviſion ſteered an eaſterly courſe on Friday laſt, when the maſter quitted it.

Britiſh Army in Flanders.

St. Amand, April 1.

On Wedneſday the 26th ultimo, the army of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was put in motion. The guards and heavy cavalry marched from Courtray and its environs to Peck. The brigade of the line from Menin to Courtray.

On the 27th, the guards marched to this place, and Haiſnou, and the brigade of the line took up their quarters at Peck.

On the 28th, the light cavalry and brigade of the line, marched through here to the different villages in the neighbourhood, where they are at preſent cantoned; and the park of artillery marched from Courtray to a village near Tournay; and on the 29th to le Celle, which was the quarter alloted for them.

On the morning of the 29th, a heavy cannonade was heard from the Cambray quarter, which proved to be the Carmagnols attacking the the village of le Ceteau. At firſt they were ſucceſsful from their great number, which is reported to have been above twenty thouſand, and carried two batteries; but the Auſtrians aſſembling a conſiderable force of cavalry before they could well form their line, attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were put into confuſion, and driven off with the loſs of five pieces of cannon, five hundred killed, and about one hundred taken priſoners.

Prince William, of Glouceſter, is arrived here.

PLYMOUTH, March 30.

Juſt arrived the packet from Guernſey; ſhe ſailed the 28th, at which time no attempt had been made on either of the iſlands, but ſays, that they were conſtantly on the watch in expectation of an attack from the French.

There was a ſmart preſs yeſterday on the river for ſeamen: and, in many of the avenues to the town, ſeveral hundred were picked up, and put on board the receiving ſhip at the Tower.

The alarm beacons, and long flag ſtaffs, now erecting on the Suſſex and Weſtern coaſts, are on a ſimilar plan with thoſe, which were eſtabliſhed round the whole coaſt of France immediately on the commencement of hoſtilities, between the two countries.

The Heſſian troops as well cavalry as infantry, lately ſtationed on the Iſle of Wight, are all reimbarked on board the tranſports, and are to proceed without delay to Oſtend.

The major part of the Britiſh regiments, compoſing Lord Moira's army, are in the vicinity of Southampton; which town, it is ſaid, will ſhortly be made his Lordſhip's head-quarters.

LONDONDERRY, April 8.

In this day's paper we have impartially collected every article relative to the alledged extraordinary conduct of the King of Pruſſia, and the following ſeems to be the ſubſtance; The miniſterial prints confidently aſſert, that his majeſty will take the field this campaign with a greater force than he did laſt year; and inſinuate, thot it would be prudent to give him his demand, two millions of money, rather than loſe his aſſiſtance—On the other hand, all the other papers concur in ſtating that a negociation is certainly on foot between the Pruſſian monarch and the French Republic, and that his majeſty will either retire from the war altogether as a principal, or he will hire 30,000 of his troops, at 30l. a head to England! A ſhort time will ſhew which of thoſe opinions is the true one. In the mean time, the campaign has not yet ſeriouſly commenced—before this day laſt year, much human blood was ſhed.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Catherine, M'Cullum, Oporto
Brig Mary, Flemming, St. Croix 16
Fame, Swaſey, Charleſton 11
Schr. Ranger, Benſon, Egg-Harbour 3
Hetty, Ruby, Norfolk 5
Frederickſburg-packet, Anderſon Virginia 4
Eagle, Burden, Ditto
Phebe, Smith, Martinique 24
Dolphin, Watſon, N. York 5
Nancy, Collin, Virginia 4
Sloop Three Friends, Bunker Ditto
Abigail, Oran, Portſmouth 12
Mary, Webb, New-York 8

Sixty ſeven veſſels have cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe, ſince monday laſt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington,

Perſons concerned are hereby informed, that all ſuch ſhould be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of he managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.

For the Lottery *No.* 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia; and the Commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the Bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibility reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with

S. BLODGET.

Philad. May 28, d—3t.

Cincinnati of Pennſylvania,

May 28, 1794.

A STATED meeting of the ſtanding Committee will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the Conеſtogue waggon. Arrangements for the 4th July being neceſſary to be formed, the members are requeſted punctually to attend.

JOSEPH HOWELL,
d4t Secretary pro Tem.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. WHITLOCK'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

May 28.

On account of the Indiſpoſition of Mr. Fennell—the Tragedy of JULIA, is changed for that of

JANE SHORE.

End of the Play, a humorous vocal PARODY, on Shakeſpeare's SEVEN AGES, by M,. Bates.

End of the Tragedy, a new Comic Paſtoral Ballet, compoſed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;

Or the

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

By Mons. Belona, being his third appearance in America, Mr. Bliſſett, Mr. Darley jun, Maſter T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,

(Written by the late David Garrick,) a Comedy in two acts, never performed here, called

BON TON;

OR

High Life above Stairs.

Sir John Trotley, Mr. Whitlock
Lord Minikin, Mr. Moreton
Col. Tivy, Mr. Cleveland
Jeſſamy, Mr. Harwood
Davy, Mr. Bates
Lady Minikin, Mrs. Shaw
Miſs Tittup, (with the ſong) "the Soldier tired." Mrs. Oldmixon

Tickets to be had of Mr. Whitlock, the corner of Fourth and Mulberry ſtreets, at the uſual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

Mr. MARSHALL's Benefit will be on Friday.

A Comedy, written by Shakeſpeare, called AS YOU LIKE IT, with a Comic Opera, called HARTFORD BRIDGE; or the SKIRTS of a CAMP.

Mrs. WARRELL's Benefit will be on Monday next.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

Philadelphia, March, 1 1794.

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By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

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8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Penſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waftf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.
May 15 1w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at
No. 36, *North Third ſtreet.*
May 6 mw&f10t

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS
Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertake.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c
200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly. t 3w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *t* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
m&ttf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 35, *No. Water Street.*
May 15. dt25

Juſt Publiſhed,

A one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Cheſnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.